Historic, archived document

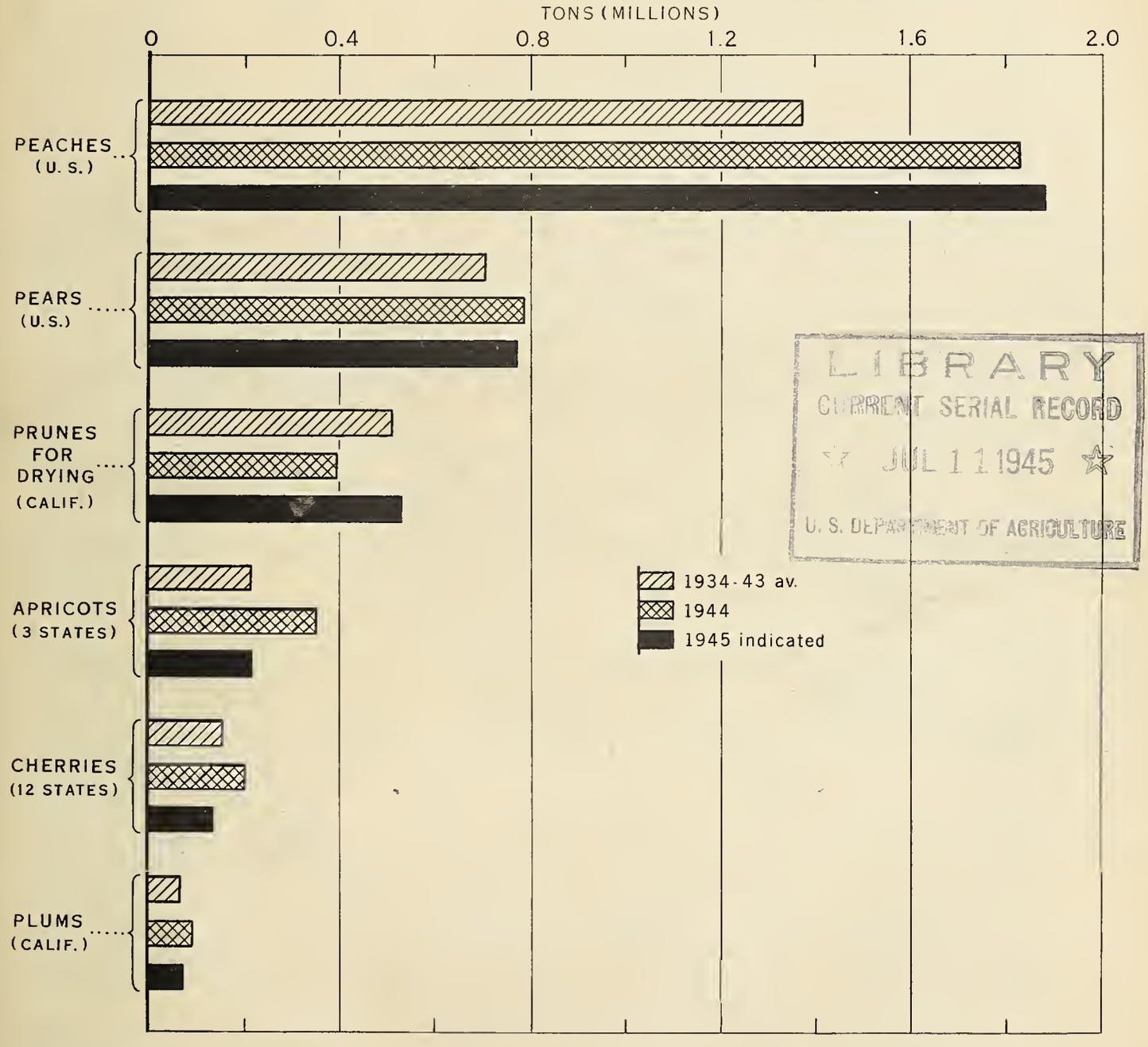
Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

THE Fruit SITUATION

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

TFS - 75 BAE JUNE 1945

PRODUCTION OF SIX DECIDUOUS FRUITS, UNITED STATES
INDICATED 1945, COMPARED WITH 1944 AND 1934-43 AVERAGE

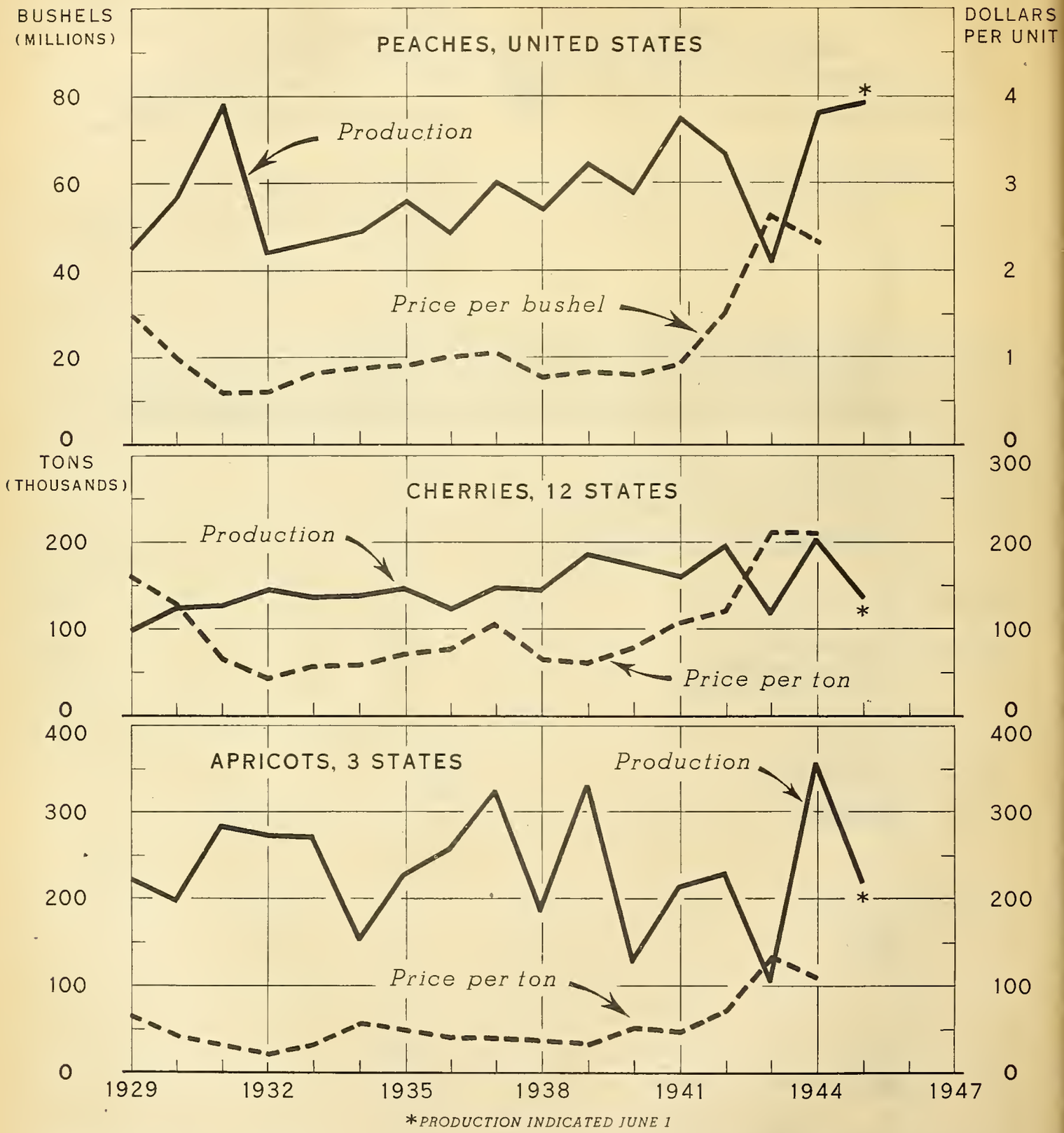


LIBRARY
CURRENT SERIAL RECORD
JUL 11 1945
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 45348 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

A record large crop of peaches, a near-record crop of pears, and above-average crops of apricots and California plums and prunes are in prospect for 1945. Production of all cherries is expected to be below average because of the nearly record-low production of sour cherries; production of sweet cherries is expected to be a record-high.

PEACHES, CHERRIES, APRICOTS: PRODUCTION AND SEASON AVERAGE PRICE PER UNIT RECEIVED BY FARMERS, SPECIFIED AREAS, 1929-45



*PRODUCTION INDICATED JUNE 1

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 45349 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

The season average prices per unit received by farmers for peaches, cherries, and apricots have shown a tendency to vary inversely with fluctuations in size of the crop, but have risen sharply during the war years. With crops this year of the size anticipated, average prices probably will be higher than last season for cherries and apricots, but somewhat lower for peaches.

THE FRUIT SITUATION

Contents

	Page		Page
Summary	3	Strawberries	16
Peaches	5	Plums and Prunes	17
Cherries	8	Grapes	18
Apricots	10	Dried Fruit	19
Pears	12	Canned Fruits and Fruit Juices	19
Apples	13	Frozen Fruit	20
Citrus Fruits	15	Appendix of Tables	21

SUMMARY

Prospective aggregate production of peaches, pears, plums and prunes, cherries, and apricots in 1945 is nearly as large as the above-average production of 1944, judging from June 1 indications. Prices for most of these fruits this summer are expected to average near the high levels of a year earlier.

Prospects June 1 were for a record large crop of peaches in 1945, more than 2-1/4 million bushels larger than last year's near-record crop. Most of the increase over last year's production is in the 10 Southern States. Although early peaches were selling at ceilings at the beginning of the season, it is expected that prices for this year's crop will average below ceilings and below last season.

A total crop of cherries somewhat below average is expected. However, production of sour cherries is indicated to be almost a record low, while a record large crop of sweet cherries is expected. As a consequence, season average prices received by growers for this year's crop probably will be higher for sour and lower for sweet cherries, than those received for the 1944 crop.

The 1945 apricot crop is indicated to be more than one-third smaller than last year's crop, but slightly above average. Apricots are used primarily for drying and canning. Because of the smaller crop this year, a somewhat larger proportion of the total crop may be sold for fresh use this season than last, and prices for 1945-crop apricots are expected to average somewhat higher than for the previous crop.

According to June 1 indications, the 1945 crop of pears will be generally short in the New England, Atlantic, and North Central States, but larger-than-average to record-high elsewhere. The total crop may be only slightly smaller than last year's record large crop. The prospective crop of Bartlett pears in the 3 Pacific Coast States, which supply most of the pears for canning in the United States, is 8 percent larger than last year, and nearly one-third larger than average. The Pacific Coast crop of pears other than Bartlett is expected to be 3 percent larger than last year and 10 percent above average.

Although the 1945 crop of commercial apples is expected to be very short in the eastern two-thirds of the United States, it is expected to be average or larger in the Western States. Total production may not be as large as the short 1943 crop. Early apples marketed this summer are expected to sell at or near ceiling levels.

Citrus fruits in prospect for fresh use this summer consist of large supplies of California Valencia oranges and lemons, small supplies of California-Arizona grapefruit, and relatively large supplies of Florida limes. Prices for these fruits, except possibly lemons and small-sized oranges, are expected to be at or near ceiling levels.

The California crop of fresh plums is indicated to be considerably smaller than last year, but still slightly larger than average. In contrast, the California crop of prunes for drying is indicated to be near average and about one-third larger than the short 1944 crop. Prices to growers for fresh

plums are likely to be at or near ceiling levels this season.

Production of grapes in California is expected to exceed the above-average 1944 crop. Prices for raisin grapes are expected to average slightly higher than last season, as a consequence of a number of special price actions.

The 1945 commercial packs of canned fruits and fruit juices, dried fruits, and frozen fruits are expected to be about as large as those of 1944. Prospective civilian supplies of processed fruits this season compared with last are slightly larger for frozen fruits, about the same for canned fruits and fruit juices, but moderately smaller for dried fruits.

--- June 23, 1945

PEACHES

Background

Peach production is characterized by extreme fluctuations in production from year to year. Just 2 years ago, in 1943, the United States peach crop of 41,979,000 bushels was the shortest crop produced in the 23 years since the 33,479,000-bushel crop of 1921. In the following year (1944) the 75,963,000bushel crop was second only to the 77,846,000-bushel crop of 1931, the record high production up until this year. Annual production has increased from an average of 40.6 million bushels in the 5-year, 1909-13, period to an average of 63.4 million bushels in the 5-year period, 1940-44. This is an average rate of increase in production of about 1 million bushels per year.

California is by far the leading State in production of peaches, and is increasing in relative importance. In the 5-year period, 1909-13, California produced 25 percent of the total United States production of peaches; in the 1940-44 period, more than 40 percent. The clingstone crop in California, used mainly for canning, formerly constituted only a minor portion of the State's crop, but in the 5-years 1940-44, production of clingstone peaches averaged 60 percent of California's total production.

Record Large Peach Crop Indicated This Year

Based on June 1 indications, the total United States production of peaches in 1945 may set a new record high of 78,243,000 bushels, topping the previous record of 77,846,000 bushels in 1931 by nearly 400,000 bushels. As stated above, production in 1944 was 75,963,000 bushels, second-high mark until this year. It is quite unusual to have 2 successive crops of such large size. In comparison, the 10-year, 1934-43, average production was only 57,201,000 bushels.

Production in 10 Southern States Record High

Production in the 10 Southern States, which usually totals from 12 million to 17 million bushels, is estimated at a record high of 26,130,000 bushels for 1945. Such a quantity would be more than 50 percent larger than last year's crop of 17,193,000 bushels, and nearly 5 times the very short 1943 crop. The 10-year average production for these 10 States was 15,762,000 bushels.

Peach Production in Late States Indicated Below 1944

Production prospects in the late peach areas vary by States, with a crop smaller than last year indicated for 22 of the 30 States, smaller than the 10-year average for 11 of the 22. For the North Atlantic area as a whole, the 1945 peach crop is indicated to be about average, though considerably below last year. Prospects for Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia are below last year and below average. In the mid-West, indicated production is about 8 percent larger than last year. In the West, large peach crops are in prospect in nearly all important producing sections, but in total may be about 8 percent less than the record high of last year.

For the 30 late States combined, the 1945 peach crop is expected to be about 52 million bushels, which would be 10.7 million more than average for 1934-43, but about 6.7 million less than last year.

California Peach Crop 9 Percent Smaller Than Near-Record 1944 Crop

The 31 million-bushel peach crop indicated this year for California would be second only to the record 34 million-bushel crops in 1930 and 1944, and about one-third larger than the 10-year average production of 23 million bushels. California clingstone peaches are indicated at 18.9 million bushels, about 8 percent less than in 1944, but 31 percent larger than the 10-year average. Similarly, the indicated California freestone crop of 12.2 million bushels is 10 percent less than the crop in 1944, but 36 percent larger than the 10-year average.

Most of California's clingstone crop is canned; of the quantity sold from the 1944 crop, about 90 percent was canned, 6 percent dried, frozen and otherwise processed, and only 4 percent sold in fresh form. California freestone peaches supply practically all the peaches dried in the United States Of the 1944 California freestone crop sold, about 50 percent was dried, 6 percent canned, frozen and otherwise processed, and 44 percent was sold fresh. Except in California, peaches are produced largely for fresh sales. In recent years, appreciable quantities in Washington and Michigan have been processed.

Heavier Shipments, Lower Ceiling Prices Than a Year Ago

Although carlot rail shipments of early peaches began only one week earlier this year than last, they have since been moving in much greater volume. Through the week ended June 16, a total of 3,050 cars had been shipped this season, compared with only 834 for the corresponding period in 1944.

Early Hiley peaches (U.S. No. 1 and 85 percent U.S. No. 1) brought $2.06 per one-half bushel, f.o.b. Macon, Georgia, in the week ended June 16 of this year, compared with $3.04 in the corresponding week last year. A price level lower than last year is indicated also by the wholesale prices on the New York market, which for Georgia peaches of various varieties and sizes averaged $2.70 per one-half bushel in the week ended June 16, 1945, which is $1.78 less than for the corresponding week a year earlier. Prices for early peaches this year, however, are limited by lower ceilings than were in effect last year, since the removal, in February 1945, of special area and seasonal "disaster" adjustments allowed on the 1944 crop.

Georgia peaches have not reached normal size because of hot, dry weather in May and June, and this factor may have some effect upon the total volume of shipments and on the prices received for such peaches. However, prices for peaches so far this year have been at ceilings, with demand exceeding supply. In view of the relatively short supply of some other fresh deciduous fruits, they are likely to remain at or near ceilings throughout the season.

1945 Peach Ceiling Prices Adjusted Seasonally

A seasonal differential has been provided in the maximum prices for 1945-crop fresh peaches for table use, by setting the ceiling for the first part of the season through June 17 at a level that is 75 cents per bushel above average. A compensating reduction in ceilings of 2 cents per bushel is scheduled for June 18 to the end of the season. However, the new ceilings are intended to permit the same national average to growers of $2.16 per bushel that was intended by the ceiling set in 1944 by Amendment 39 to Maximum Price Regulation 426. Certain adjustments have been made in the exact boundaries of particular areas for which distinctive ceilings and containers are prescribed. (MPR 426, Amdt. 102-May 17, 1945.)

Special area and seasonal disaster adjustments granted on peaches in 1944 were removed February 28,1945, and therefore will not apply to the 1945 crop (MPR 426, Amdt. 87).

Lower Grower Prices Designated For 1945 Processing Peaches

Maximum grower prices to be used in 12 southeastern States 1/ by processors in constructing processors' ceiling prices, based on cost for the 1945 pack of canned and frozen peaches, were announced May 26,1945. The average price of $50 per ton is $10 per ton less than that announced for the 1944 crop, when a sub-average 1944 crop was in prospect (USDA 946-45).

Probable 1945 Season Prices Lower Than Last Season

Some recession from ceiling prices is expected for 1945-crop peaches when shipments reach peak volume in July. Season average prices received by growers for the entire 1945 crop probably will average somewhat lower than those received last season, when growers received $2.73 per bushel for peaches for fresh consumption, $62.10 per ton for peaches for canning, $450 per ton for dried peaches, and an average of $2.33 per bushel for all types of utilization and methods of sale.

1/ N.C., S.C., Ga., Fla., Ky., Tenn., Ala., Miss., Ark., La., Okla., and Texas.

Background

Production of all varieties of cherries, both sweet and sour, in the 12 important producing States has been increasing at an average rate of about 4,000 tons per year since 1929. Usually the total crop in these States has varied within the limits of 120,000 and 180,000 tons. However, in 1942 the crop of 196,200 tons, the largest up to that time, was followed the next year by the smallest crop since 1929. In 1944 the crop in these States set a new record high of 202,090 tons.

In the 6 years, 1938-43, sweet cherry production averaged 80,250 tons, while production of sour cherries averaged slightly higher, at 82,602 tons. Sour cherries, more than 80 percent of which have been produced in 5 eastern States, on the average for the 1938-43 period, are largely used for canning and freezing. As an average for the 5 years, 1940-44, a little over one-half (55 percent) of the sour cherries sold were canned, about 27 percent were frozen, and 3 percent brined or otherwise processed, while only 15 percent were sold as fresh fruit.

About one-half of the sweet cherries sold, which are produced mostly in 7 western States, are sold for fresh use. In the 5 years, 1940-44, utilization of sweet cherries sold averaged 53 percent fresh, 23 percent brined, 22 percent canned, and 2 percent frozen or otherwise processed.

Below-Average Crop of Cherries in 1945

The 1945 crop of cherries (all varieties) in the 12 important commercial States, indicated at 134,370 tons, is only two-thirds the size of last year's record crop, and about 12 percent smaller than the 10-year (1934-43) average of 153,141 tons. The 1945 sour cherry crop is indicated at only 42,590 tons, as a consequence of frost injury and unfavorable weather at pollination time; this is a little more than one-third last year's crop of 116,790 tons, and only slightly higher than the previous record-low crop of 41,760 tons produced in 1943.

Sweet cherries, on the other hand, are indicated to be a record large crop of 91,780 tons, 8 percent larger than the 1944 crop.

New Sweet Cherry Ceiling Prices Intend Same National Average Return as Last Year

Revisions in f.o.b. shipping point ceiling prices have been made for the 1945 crop of sweet cherries (MPR 426, Amdt. 101 - effective May 9, 1945), in order to reflect historical differentials for area, season, and packing and marketing costs. The intended national average return to growers, however, is $227.04 per ton, the same as that intended by Amendment 32 to MPR 426 for the 1944 crop. The maximum f.o.b. shipping point prices are approximately 3/4 of one cent per pound higher for the first part of the season through June 17 than for the rest of the season. For sweet cherries produced in Washington and Oregon and sold within the State where produced, the f.o.b. ceilings are 4.5 cents per pound lower than for sales of cherries produced in any other State or produced in the above 2 States but sold inter-state,

Crop disaster adjustments allowed on the 1944 crop of sweet cherries were removed in February 1945. (MPR 426, Amdt. 87.)

No Change in Designated Grower Prices for Sweet Cherries for Processing

Maximum State average prices to growers for sweet cherries for processin that may be used in constructing processor's ceiling prices on the 1945 pack based on actual average raw fruit costs were designated May 26,1945. The announcement includes prices applicable to certain districts and to certain grades, based on State averages. (USDA 948-45.) These designated prices are the same as those announced in 1944. A processor may not pay less than these prices if he is to participate in the Guarantee Purchase Program which assures eligible processors of a market for 90 percent of the set-aside required under War Food Order 22.8. Designated prices per ton for sweet cherries for processing in California are: For canning and freezing, $233; for brining, $215. In other States, the designated prices are: For canning and freezing, black varieties, $225; white varieties, $215; for brining, $205.

Grower Prices for Red Sour Cherries For Processing Higher in 1945

Average grower prices per pound for red sour cherries for processing to be used in constructing processor's ceiling prices for the 1945 pack are: 8 cents for 8 western States, 8-1/2 cents for 9 Great Plain States, including Colorado, and 13 cents for all other States. These prices were set higher than the 7-3/4 cents per pound announced for all States last year, because of a slight raise in the parity price, and because of the substantially below-average yields in eastern States. (USDA 1167-45.)

In order to meet military requirements, despite the below-average production of red sour cherries in prospect, commercial processing of red sour cherries has been restricted to hot packing and freezing, and processors are required to hold all of their 1945 packs for sale to Governemnt agencies. The quantity that any processor may freeze is restricted in New York State to 50 percent of his 1944 frozen quantity, and to 25 percent in all other States. (WFO 133, effective June 20, 1945.)

Cherry Prices in 1945 Expected to be Higher for Sour, Lower for Sweet Varieties

In view of the very short crop of sour cherries and the record large crop of sweet cherries indicated, it is expected that average prices received by growers for this year's crops will average somewhat higher than last season for sour cherries but appreciably lower for sweet cherries, than those of the previous year's crop. The season average price per ton received by farmers for the 1944 crop (preliminary) was $164 for sour cherries (not quite as high as the record $178 for the 1943 crop), and a record high of $270 for sweet cherries.

On the new York wholesale market, New Jersey sour cherries sold for an average of 28 cents per quart in the week ended June 16, 1945, the same price as in the previous week, and one cent per quart higher than in the corresponding week a year earlier. Sweet cherries sold at auction in New York the week ended Friday, June 15, 1945, for an average of $4.58 per Campbell lug for Tartarians and $4.81 for Bings. In the corresponding week a year earlier, Tartarians averaged $3.94 and Bings $5.17 per Campbell lug.

Carlot rail shipments of California sweet cherries this season through the week ended June 16 totaled 821 cars, only 28 cars more than for the same period in 1944.

APRICOTS

Background

Aggregate production of apricots in the 3 most important commercial States--California, Washington, and Utah--has varied widely, ranging from 105,500 tons in 1943 to a record large crop of 354,900 tons the following year, but has averaged 215,415 tons in the 10 years, 1934-43. These States account for all but about 2 percent of the total apricot production in the United States. California production averages about 92 percent of the aggregate for the 3 States; Washington, 6 percent, and Utah, 2 percent.

Only about one-seventh of the apricots are sold for fresh use, as a rule. The quantity so used, however, does not vary as widely as the total crop. Fresh sales were 33 percent of total sales from the very short 1943 crop, and 16 percent of sales from the record large 1944 crop. Drying is the most important outlet for apricots. In the past 11 years, the percentage dried ranged from 35 percent of apricots sold from the 1943 crop to 70 percent from the large crops of 1936 and 1939. The quantity dried last season was 40 percent of the 1944 crop sold. Since 1934, the relative quantity of apricots canned has ranged from 18 percent of apricots sold (1938 crop) to 37 percent (1940 crop); averaging about 27 percent. Freezing of apricots has increased at a very rapid rate in the past 4 years, though only about 7 percent of the 1944 apricots sold were so used.

1945 Apricot Crop Only Slightly Above Average

The 218,000 tons (fresh basis) indicated (June 1) as the probable crop for 1945 is only slightly larger than the 215,415-ton average annual crop for the 10 years, 1934-43, and more than one-third smaller than last year's crop of 354,900 tons. Most of the decline is in the California crop; the Washington crop is indicated to be only 2 percent smaller than last year's record crop, and the Utah crop nearly double last year's and only 6 percent less than the record Utah crop in 1943.

Carlot Shipments Below Last Year

Although carlot rail shipments of apricots began about one week earlier this year than last, the 280 cars shipped through the week ended June 16, 1945 were 43 cars less than the 323 cars shipped in the corresponding period a year earlier. The disparity in apricot shipments between the 2 years is expected to increase as the season progresses, because of the short crop this year.

Price Ceilings Lowered on Fresh Sales of 1945-Crop Apricots

Revisions in f.o.b. shipping point and wholesale receiving point ceiling prices on 1945-crop apricots sold for fresh consumption have been made, in order to reflect historical differentials for area, season, and packing and marketing costs. The intended national average return to growers, however, is $95.40 per ton, the same as that intended for the 1944 crop by Amendment 32 to MPR 426. (MPR 426, Amdt. 109.) The new f.o.b. country shipping point ceiling prices per pound for graded fresh apricots in California, Washington and Oregon are (a) Intrazone sales, beginning of season through June 15--9.0 cents; June 16 to end of season--7.6 cents; (b) Interzone sales, beginning of season through June 24--11.0 cents; June 25 to end of season--9.6 cents. There are no f.o.b. country shipping point ceiling prices for apricots produced outside of these 3 States; the wholesale receiving point ceiling for any point outside these 3 States is the interzone price plus freight from Yakima, Wash., plus protective service.

Designated Grower Prices for Processing Apricots Same as in 1944

State average grower prices for apricots for canning and freezing and for dried apricots, to be used as maximums in constructing processors' ceilings on the 1945 pack, were announced May 31, 1945. These prices are the same as those designated for the 1944 crop. State average grower prices per ton designated for apricots for canning and freezing are: California, $89; other States (Washington, Oregon, Utah), $79. For dried apricots, the prices designated in detail by grades and sizes are intended to average $560 per ton for all States. The grower prices announced for dried apricots are to be supported (by a program similar to that in effect during the last 3 seasons), in order to encourage maximum production to meet war needs. (USDA 977-45.)

Slightly Higher Average Price Expected This Year Over Last

Prices received by farmers for apricots for processing should average at least as high this season as they did last season, when they averaged $92 per ton for canning apricots in California, Utah and Washington; $130 per ton in Washington and $94 per ton in California for apricots for freezing; and $610 per ton for dried apricots in California.

Although the ceilings on apricots sold for fresh use were higher last season than for this one, prices received by growers did not hold up to ceilings through the season on the 1944 crop. In contrast, prices on apricots in the fresh market are expected to hold up to ceilings through the season on the 1945 crop. Furthermore, because of the shortness of the crop, it is probable that fresh sales will constitute a larger than usual percentage of total sales, and so help to raise the average grower price for all apricots.

The season average price received by growers for 1944-crop apricots for all types of utilization and methods of sale was $110 per ton.

PEARS

Pear Crop This Year Slightly Smaller Than Last Year's Record

The indicated 1945 crop of pears, 31,519,000 bushels, is about 1 percent smaller than last year's record large crop of 31,956,000 bushels but about 10 percent larger than the 10-year (1934-43) average of 28,616,000 bushels. For most States in the North Central and South Atlantic areas, the outlook is for a short pear crop, and the smallest crop of record is in prospect for the North Atlantic States. Elsewhere, however, prospects generally range from better-than-average to record-high. Total production for the 3 Pacific Coast States is indicated at nearly 25 million bushels, 7 percent larger than the 1944 crop, 25 percent larger than the 10-year average, and, if realized, the largest of record. These 3 States combined generally produce more than two-thirds of the crop of the entire United States.

More Bartlett Pears in 1945

Prospective 1945 Bartlett pear production in the 3 Pacific Coast States is placed at 19,210,000 bushels, 8 percent larger than the big 1944 crop and 31 percent larger than the 10-year (1934-43) average. More than 90 percent of all pears canned in the United States are canned in California, Washington and Oregon. The Bartlett variety provides more than 90 percent of all pears canned in these 3 States. Of the 1944 crop Bartlett pears sold in these States, 52 percent were canned, 43 percent were sold fresh, and 5 percent were dried or otherwise processed.

Prospective production of pears other than the Bartlett (3 Pacific Coast States) at 5,754,000 bushels, is 3 percent larger than in 1944 and 10 percent larger than the 10-year (1934-43) average. These other pears, such as D'Anjou and Bosc, are sold primarily for fresh use (85 percent of 1944 crop), and during the past 2 seasons (crops of 1943 and 1944), furnished about one-third of the fresh market supply of pears from the Pacific Coast.

Pear Prices Expected To be Near 1944 Levels

If the prospective pear crop only slightly smaller than last year's record large crop is realized, it is expected that season average prices received by growers for 1945-crop pears will not be far from those received for the previous season. For the 1944-crop pears--including all types of utilization and methods of sale--growers received a season average price of $2.15 per bushel

only 21 cents below the average received for the very short crop of 1943. The season average returns to growers for 1944 crop pears (preliminary data) were $2.14 per bushel for pears for fresh consumption, $76.10 per ton for pears for canning, and $340 per ton for dried pears.

APPLES

Small Commercial Crop of Apples in 1945 Indicated by June 1 Condition

The 1945 crop of commercial apples is expected to be average or larger in size in the Western States. However, in the eastern two-thirds of the United States the crop is expected to be very small, mainly because of cold, wet weather in April and May. The commercial crop for the entire United States may not be as large as the very short crop of 89 million bushels produced in 1943, when unfavorable weather also greatly reduced yields.

Early apples from the 1945 crop were shipped from southern States several weeks earlier this season than last, the first car moving during the week ended May 26. Production of early apples is short this year in all States except California. These early apples, which will be marketed until late summer, are expected to sell at or near ceiling levels.

Ceiling Prices for 1945-Crop Early Apples Adjusted Upward

Because of decreased yields, shipping point ceiling prices for early apples have been raised 68 cents a bushel (from $2.85 to $3.53), effective for the period May 29 through June 20, 1945 (MPR 426, Amdt. 108). For the period June 25 through July 20, 1945, the increase will be 60 cents a bushel (from $2.85 to $3.45). Half of the latter increase (30 cents) is a "disaster" allowance, to compensate growers for reduced yields, and the other half represents a seasonal adjustment. (MPR 426, Amdt. 119.)

Season Average Price Received by Farmers for 1944 Crop Second Highest in Decade

Total cold storage holdings of apples on June 1, 1945, were reported at 1,667,000 bushels, about 12 percent more than the 5-year (1940-44) average for June 1. The greater part of the holdings this June 1 were in eastern States. Weekly carlot shipments of both eastern and western apples declined sharply in early June. Prices on the New York and Chicago wholesale markets rose slightly during late May and early June for eastern apples and continued at ceilings for western apples.

The 1944 commercial crop of 125 million bushels was slightly larger than the average for the 10-year (1934-43) period. The season average price per bushel received by farmers for the 1944 crop averaged about $2.21 a bushel, 18 cents less than for the short 1943 crop, but still the second highest price in the past decade.

The 1944-45 crop of citrus fruits is now estimated to aggregate 7.1 million tons, fresh basis. This is 1 percent larger than the 1943-44 crop, 54 percent larger than the 10-year (1933-42) average, and sets a new record for the third year in succession. The estimated production this season compared with last is 3 percent larger for oranges and tangerines combined, 8 percent smaller for grapefruit, 16 percent larger for lemons, and 28 percent larger for limes. Crops remaining to be harvested after mid-June consist mainly of California Valencia oranges, California lemons, and California-Arizona grapefruit. Growing conditions for the new crop of citrus fruits, the harvest of which will start next fall, have been generally favorable thus far this year, except in Florida, where rainfall has been short.

The 7.1 million tons of citrus fruits produced in 1944-45 compare with 9.8 million tons of 14 important non-citrus fruits 1/ produced in 1944.

Record Large Crop of 107 Million Boxes Of Oranges Produced in 1944-45

Production of oranges, excluding tangerines, is estimated at 107 million boxes for the 1944-45 season. This is 4 percent more than the 103 million boxes of 1943-44 and 57 percent more than the 10-year (1933-42) average of 68 million boxes. The largest increase this season over last is in California Valencia oranges, of which the crop of 37 million boxes is 20 percent greater than the 1943-44 crop and sets a new record. These oranges provide the main source of supply during summer. The quantities remaining to be harvested after mid-June are substantially larger than the quantities a year earlier. However, fewer Florida oranges remain to be harvested after mid-June than a year earlier, with the consequence that total supplies for this summer will be only moderately larger than a year earlier.

Early season prospects pointed to a record large crop of oranges in Florida in 1944-45, but the size of the crop was greatly reduced by the hurricane last October. Further reduction in the crop and the close of the season a month earlier than usual resulted from the dry weather the past winter and spring. The Florida crop of 42.9 million boxes is 7 percent smaller than the 1943-44 crop.

The hurricane in Florida last October also reduced the size of the 1944-45 tangerine crop, but even so, the crop of 3.9 million boxes is 8 percent larger than the 1943-44 crop and 49 percent larger than the 10-year (1933-42) average. Total production of oranges and tangerines in the United States in 1944-45 is indicated to be 110.8 million boxes, the largest on record.

Of this season's Florida orange crop, about two-thirds had been used fresh and one-third processed by the first of June, compared with about three-fourths used fresh and one-fourth processed of the 1943-44 crop by the first of June last year. In comparison, California-Arizona oranges were used about nine-tenths fresh and one-tenth processed in each of the corresponding periods of the past two seasons. Relatively small quantities of Florida tangerines were processed the past season.

1/ Apples, apricots, avocados, cherries, cranberries, dates, figs, grapes, olives, peaches, pears, plums, prunes, and strawberries.

CITRUS FRUITS

The June 1 condition of the 1945-46 orange crop in California, the harvest of which will start next fall, was indicated to be virtually the same as on the same date a year ago, and equal to the 10-year (1934-43) average condition for that date. Largely because of drought, the June 1 condition of the 1945-46 Florida orange crop was indicated at 52 percent, much lower than a year earlier when the condition was 75 percent. The 10-year average for June 1 is 69 percent.

1944-45 Grapefruit Crop of 52 Million Boxes Second Only to Record Large 1943-44 Crop

The 1944-45 crop of grapefruit is estimated at 52 million boxes, 7 percent smaller than the record large crop of 56 million boxes in 1943-44 but 58 percent larger than the 10-year (1933-42) average of 33 million boxes. Texas produced a record large crop of 22.4 million boxes and Florida a crop of 22.3 million boxes, 13.7 million boxes less than were in prospect in Florida before the hurricane damage last October. On the average for the 10-year (1933-42) period, Texas produced only slightly more than one-half as much grapefruit as Florida. By mid-June practically all grapefruit were harvested, except the California-Arizona summer crop. Dry weather in Florida hastened the maturity of the relativel small crop in that State and thus contributed to the close of the season more than a month earlier than usual.

Approximately 32 percent of the Florida grapefruit crop was used fresh this season and the rest processed, mostly into canned grapefruit juice and blended orange and grapefruit juice. Of the much larger 1943-44 crop, about 34 percent was used fresh and the rest processed. About 58 percent of the 1944-45 crop of Texas grapefruit and 53 percent of the previous crop were used fresh and the rest processed. The larger percentage of the Texas crop used fresh this season than last is primarily attributable to the increased demand for Texas grapefruit, arising as a consequence of the smaller available supplies of fresh grapefruit from Florida.

The June 1 condition of the 1945-46 grapefruit crop in Texas, California, and Arizona was slightly better than the June 1 condition of the 1944-45 crop and also better than the 10-year (1934-43) average for June 1, especially in Texas. In contrast, the June 1 condition of the new crop in Florida, reflecting a lack of rainfall, was considerably poorer than that of either the 1944-45 crop or the average for June 1. The final outturn of the crops in these States, of course, will depend largely upon the weather from now until the end of harvest.

Lemons and Limes

The California lemon crop is estimated at 12.8 million boxes for the 1944-45 season, based on June 1 condition. This is about 16 percent larger than the near-average crop of 11 million boxes in 1943-44. Harvest of the current crop was late in getting under way last fall, and partly for this reason a considerably larger quantity of lemons remain to be marketed after mid-June than was the case last year. The June 1 condition of the 1945-46 California lemon crop, as of other California citrus fruits, was slightly better than the near-average condition a year earlier.

A record large crop of 320,000 boxes of limes is being produced in Florida this season. This crop is about one-fourth larger than the 1944 crop and about 3-1/2 times the 10-year (1933-42) average. Harvest of the current crop started last April and will extend into next winter.

Current Carlot Shipments of Citrus Fruits Smaller Than a Year Ago and Declining Seasonally

Carlot shipments of all citrus fruits combined totaled about one-fifth less during the first half of this June than during the corresponding period in 1944. The decline this June was primarily in shipments of oranges and grapefruit, reflecting the early close of the shipping season for these 2 fruits in Florida. For the week ended June 16, 1945, a total of 3,280 cars were shipped compared with 4,193 cars for the corresponding week a year earlier.

Prices

Prices for citrus fruits thus far during the 1944-45 season generally have averaged near or slightly higher than the corresponding levels of the 1943-44 season. Terminal market wholesale prices thus far this season, compared with last, have averaged moderately higher for Florida oranges and grapefruit, slightly higher for Texas grapefruit, about the same for California oranges and lemons, and moderately lower for Florida limes. During much of the current season, prices have been at or near ceiling levels.

During early June, prices for oranges at terminal wholesale markets were at or near ceiling levels. Prices for California Valencia oranges, which comprise nearly all of the supplies for this summer, are expected to remain at or near ceilings for the better grades and preferred sizes but may average somewhat below ceilings for the smaller sizes, which constitute an unusually high percentage of the total supply. Total supplies remaining to be marketed are moderately larger than a year ago.

Prices for the small remaining supplies of California-Arizona grapefruit are expected to continue at ceiling levels. Prices for lemons on the New York City and Chicago auction markets in late May and early June were considerably below ceilings, reflecting large market supplies and weak demand because of generally cool weather. Prices advanced slightly by mid-June and are expected to advance further with the advent of continued warm summer weather, even though supplies remaining to be marketed after mid-June are substantially larger than a year earlier. Prices for new-crop limes on the New York and Chicago wholesale markets averaged somewhat lower in May and early June than prices a year earlier.

STRAWBERRIES

Commercial Strawberry Crop 14 Percent Larger than Last Season's Record Low

The 1945 commercial crop of strawberries is estimated at 5,762,000 crates of 24 quarts each. This production is 14 percent larger than the record small crop of 5,071,000 crates in 1944, but 47 percent smaller than the 10-year (1934-43) average of 10,829,000 crates. In the late spring States, where the crop usually is harvested in June and early July, the crop this

year is estimated at 2,235,000 crates or 9 percent smaller than the 1944 crop. Production in many of the northeastern States was reduced this year by cold, wet weather. However, the crop of 1,061,000 crates in Oregon and Washington, which is used mainly for processing, is 16 percent larger than the 1944 crop. The 92,080 acres in strawberries this year are 180 acres fewer than last year.

The carlot movement of the 1945 crop of strawberries, which got under way in early February, reached a seasonal high of 366 cars for the week ended April 28, three weeks earlier than in the preceding season. Carlot shipments after mid-June will be negligible although a heavy local movement to processing plants in Oregon and Washington is expected. Total carlot shipments this season through June 16 were 2,077 cars compared with 1,350 cars for the corresponding period last season.

Prices Slightly Higher This Season Than Last

The demand for fresh strawberries has been sufficiently strong to maintain prices at or near ceiling levels all season. Prices received by farmers the first half of May averaged $8.20 per 24-quart crate compared with $7.65 for the corresponding period a year earlier. On the New York City wholesale market, prices per 24-quart crate of eastern strawberries averaged $9.86 for the week ended June 16, 1945, compared with $8.87 for the corresponding week a year earlier. An important factor in the higher prices this season than last is the increase of 3-1/2 to 7 cents a quart over the ceilings previously announced, allowed in most of the commercial areas because of reduced yields resulting from adverse growing conditions.

PLUMS AND PRUNES

A crop of 73,000 tons of fresh plums is in prospect in California this year, based on June 1 condition. Production last year amounted to 92,000 tons and the 10-year (1934-43) average is 66,200 tons. A very light crop is in prospect this year in Michigan, which usually produces about 5,000 tons a year.

In California production of prunes for drying is estimated at 212,000 tons (dry basis) this year, about 33 percent larger than the short 1944 crop and 3.4 percent larger than the 10-year average. The June 1 condition of the prune crops in Oregon, Washington, and Idaho, where the crops are grown for canning and fresh use as well as for drying, points to crops that are larger than last year and above average.

Volume shipments of new-crop plums got under way the week ended June 9, when 200 cars were shipped from California, although 6 cars had moved a few weeks earlier from Texas. Season opening prices for California Beauty plums on the Chicago wholesale market the week ended June 16 were at ceiling levels. The present strong market is expected to continue during this season.

GRAPES

The June 1 condition of the grape crop in California, where about nine-tenths of the national crop is usually produced, pointed to a crop in that State in 1945 exceeding the 2,514,000 tons produced in 1944. Production in the entire United States in 1944 amounted to 2,736,550 tons (fresh basis). This year a large crop is also in prospect in Washington, fair crops in New York and Pennsylvania, and light crops in Michigan, Ohio and Arkansas.

1945 Raisin Program Announced

The provisions of a raisin and raisin grape production and price program, which with general industry support is expected to produce from 260,000 to 275,000 tons of natural condition raisins in 1945, were announced by the War Food Administration and Office of Price Administration on June 2, 1945. This quantity is needed to meet essential requirements of Government war agencies and United States civilians.

The principal provisions of the program include (1) the revocation of the compulsory raisin grape drying regulations which were in effect during the past 3 years, (2) grower support prices for raisins, (3) revocation of ceiling prices applicable to growers' sales of natural condition raisins, (4) maintenance of raisin prices to United States civilians at reasonable levels through a subsidy program, (5) prohibition of the use of raisins for beverage or byproduct purposes without specific authorization granted by the Director of Marketing Services, WFA, (6) revision downward of the prevailing ceiling prices applicable to sales of wine, brandy and other alcoholic beverages produced from California grapes, and (7) establishment of ceiling prices on sales of California grapes for fresh table use and for home crushing.

The announced grower support prices per ton for natural condition or unprocessed raisins produced in 1945 range from $190 for natural or sun dried Thompson Seedless and Sultana to $257 for Valencia Muscat raisins. These prices are from $5 to $10 per ton higher than those in effect in 1944, although for natural or sun dried raisins, including soda bleached raisins and Zante currants, they are equal to the 1944 support prices plus the $10 per ton drying incentive that was paid producers. To implement grower support prices, WFA will purchase any raisins of the 1945 production held unsold and offered to it by packers on October 1, 1946. Ceiling prices on packed sales to civilians are to be based upon the legal minimum of $118 per ton.

Ceiling Prices Established for California and Arizona Table Grapes and for California Juice Grapes

In order to help establish proper relationships between prices for grapes sold for table use and those for home crushing, and the grower support prices for raisins announced June 2, the Office of Price Administration on June 22 announced ceiling prices for California and Arizona table grapes and for California juice grapes, effective June 24, 1945.

The f.o.b. shipping point ceiling price for table grapes grown in Arizona, in Riverside or Imperial County, California, or the Borego Valley area of San Diego County, California, is $3.20 a lug with a minimum net weight of 24 pounds, throughout the season. For table grapes grown elsewhere in California, the ceiling prices have been established on a seasonal basis. The ceiling prices for these grapes, packed in lugs with a net weight of 28 pounds or more, f.o.b. country shipping point, are as follows: Beginning of season through August 10, $2.40; August 11 - November 10, $1.65; November 11 - December 10, $1.90; and December 11 to end of season, $2.20.

The ceiling price for juice grapes grown in California, packed in lug boxes with a net weight of 36 pounds or more, is $2 a lug, f.o.b. the shipping point, throughout the season.

Ceiling prices for the above-mentioned grapes delivered at wholesale receiving points also have been announced, effective June 24, 1945. (MPR 426, Amdt. 117.)

DRIED FRUIT

The 1945-46 pack of dried fruit is expected to be about as large as the 1944-45 pack of 565,000 tons (processed weight). Raisins and dried prunes combined should comprise about three-fourths of this season's pack. The remainder of the pack, listed in descending order of size, will consist of figs, peaches, apricots, apples, dates, and pears.

The prospective per capita civilian supplies of dried fruits for the 1945-46 season are about one-fourth smaller than the approximate 5-1/2 pounds consumed both in the 1944-45 pack year and on the average annually for the 1935-39 period. Total noncivilian requirements for dried fruits for the 1945-46 season are considerably larger than those for the preceding season.

CANNED FRUITS AND FRUIT JUICES

Commercially Canned Pack of Fruit in 1945-46 Expected to be as Large as 1944-45 Pack 1/

The 1945-46 domestic pack of commercially canned fruits is expected to be about as large as the 1944-45 pack of 2.1 billion pounds, or the equivalent of nearly 48 million cases of 24 No.2-1/2 cans. This prospective pack would be about one-fourth larger than the annual average in 1935-39. Approximately half of the current season's pack is expected to consist of peaches, pears, and apricots. Prospective total supplies of canned fruits, which in addition to the current pack include large inshipments of pineapples, imports of olives, and large stocks from the previous season, are about the same as the 2.8 billion pounds of the preceding season.

1/ The pack data on canned fruits are compiled by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from various sources and include apples, applesauce, apricots, apricot pulp, berries, cherries (including brine), cocktail and salad, cranberries, figs, grapefruit segments, olives (including brine), peaches, peach pulp, pears, plums, and prunes.

Prospective Civilian Supplies of Commercially Canned Fruits and Fruit Juices in 1945-46 About as Large as in 1944-45

Civilian per capita supplies of commercially canned fruits during the 1945-46 season are expected to be about 9.5 pounds, compared with 10.0 pounds consumed last season. The prospective decline in civilian consumption is due to increased military and other noncivilian requirements. Normal (1935-39 average) consumption is about 15 pounds per capita. Approximately half of this season's civilian supplies will consist of peaches, pineapple, apricots and applesauce.

Prospective Pack of Commercially Canned Fruit Juices Equal to 1944-45 Pack 2/

The domestic commercially canned pack of fruit juices for the 1945-46 season is expected to approximate the 1.8 billion pounds of the previous pack year, which is equivalent to about 43 million cases of 24 No. 2-1/2 cans. About four-fifths of this pack is expected to consist of single-strength citrus juice, with the remaining one-fifth about evenly divided between citrus concentrate and deciduous juices. Grapefruit juice will comprise approximately half of the citrus juice pack. Prospective total supplies of canned fruit juices, which include large inshipments of pineapple juice and carry-in stocks, are expected to be about the same as the 2.3 billion pounds in the 1944-45 season.

Civilian consumption of canned fruit juices for the 1945 calendar year is estimated at 10.4 pounds per capita or about 3 percent larger than the 1944 consumption. Citrus juices will account for about four-fifths of the current year's civilian supplies. Civilian supplies of canned fruit juices for the pack year 1945-46 have not yet been estimated because complete data on non-civilian requirements are not available.

FROZEN FRUIT

The 1945 pack of commercially frozen fruits is expected to approach the record 1944 pack of 330 million pounds, which is about 3 times the 1935-39 average.

A prospective record civilian per capita consumption of 2.2 pounds for 1945 compares with 1.9 pounds in 1944 and 0.7 pounds, the average for the 1935-39 period. The prospective consumption for 1945 assumes that the stocks of frozen fruits carried over at the end of the year will be approximately the same in quantity as the stocks on hand at the beginning of the year, and that noncivilian requirements are met in full.

Stocks of commercially frozen fruits on June 1, 1945, amounted to 161 million pounds, about 37 percent more than a year earlier.

2/ Pack data include the following fruit juices: Grapefruit, orange, blended orange and grapefruit, lemon, citrus concentrate, apple, grape, prune, and nectars.

Table 1.- Peaches: Production in 10 early States, average 1934-43, annual 1944, and indicated 1945 1/

State	Average 1934-43	1944	Indicated 1945	State	Average 1934-43	1944	Indicated 1945
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels		1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
North Carolina	1,892	2,698	2,370	Mississippi	886	1,105	1,400
South Carolina	2,039	2,460	5,632	Arkansas	2,061	2,646	2,795
Georgia	4,997	4,590	7,998	Louisiana	298	390	360
Florida	82	121	119	Oklahoma	477	286	622
Alabama	1,463	1,380	2,440	Texas	1,567	1,517	2,394
				10 States	15,762	17,193	26,130

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

Table 2.- Peaches: Production in 30 late States, average 1934-43, annual 1944, and indicated 1945 1/

State	Average 1934-43	1944	Indicated 1945	State	Average 1934-43	1944	Indicated 1945
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels		1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
New Hampshire	12	21	7	West Virginia	345	690	250
Massachusetts	44	48	27	Kentucky	619	878	1,140
Rhode Island	15	20	10	Tennessee	1,134	686	2,009
Connecticut	106	129	76	Idaho	210	442	391
New York	1,258	1,824	1,457	Colorado	1,553	2,112	2,168
New Jersey	954	1,193	1,040	New Mexico	106	122	102
Pennsylvania	1,601	1,886	1,222	Arizona	62	60	15
Ohio	732	1,095	450	Utah	551	850	750
Indiana	296	674	570	Nevada	5	8	6
Illinois	1,239	1,470	1,764	Washington	1,742	2,604	2,494
Michigan	2,305	3,600	2,340	Oregon	416	606	540
Iowa	77	20	31	California, all	23,389	34,044	31,062
Missouri	695	315	1,098	Clingstone 2/	14,430	20,501	18,878
Nebraska	20	1	32	Freestone	8,959	13,543	12,184
Kansas	87	15	56	30 States	41,439	58,770	52,113
Delaware	365	605	224	10 early States	15,762	17,193	26,130
Maryland	391	602	348	United States total	57,201	75,963	78,243
Virginia	1,110	2,150	434				

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. In 1944, estimates of such quantities were as follows (1,000 bushels): New York, 36; Michigan, 108; Idaho, 20; Washington, 91; California clingstone, 2,083; freestone, 42.

2/ Mainly for canning.

Table 3.- Cherries: Production, 12 States, average 1934-43, annual 1944, and indicated 1945 1/

State	All varieties			Sweet varieties			Sour varieties		
	Average 1934-43	1944	Indicated 1945	Average 1938-43	1944	Indicated 1945	Average 1938-43	1944	Indicated 1945
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
New York	20,535	25,000	7,500	1,983	2,900	2,200	19,150	22,100	5,300
Pennsylvania	7,600	11,200	4,700	1,733	2,200	1,000	5,850	9,000	3,700
Ohio	4,173	4,980	1,770	663	1,080	270	2,977	3,900	1,500
Michigan	35,610	54,600	10,600	3,033	4,600	600	31,333	50,000	10,000
Wisconsin	8,766	15,000	8,250	---	---	---	9,333	15,000	8,250
Montana	333	1,080	960	---	610	540	278	470	420
Idaho	2,275	2,390	2,030	1,722	1,910	1,510	510	480	520
Colorado	3,559	5,340	3,160	415	500	360	3,278	4,840	2,800
Utah	3,990	5,700	5,800	2,967	3,300	3,100	1,933	2,400	2,700
Washington	24,850	2/29,100	34,200	23,533	23,100	29,000	5,717	2/6,000	5,200
Oregon	18,990	2/20,700	24,600	19,500	2/18,100	22,400	2,242	2,600	2,200
California	22,460	27,000	30,800	24,667	27,000	30,800	---	---	---
12 States	153,141	202,090	134,370	80,250	85,300	91,780	82,602	116,790	42,590

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.
2/ Includes the following quantities harvested but not utilized due to abnormal cullage (tons): Washington Sour, 200; Oregon Sweet, 300.

Table 4.- Strawberries: Acreage, yield per acre, and indicated production, 1945, with comparisons 1/

Group	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	10-year average 1934-43	1944	1945	10-year average 1934-43	1944	Indicated 1945	10-year average 1934-43	1944	Indicated 1945
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Crates	Crates	Crates	1,000 crates	1,000 crates	1,000 crates
Winter	7,090	1,400	1,350	69.0	70.0	65.0	493	98	120
Early spring	26,780	15,100	17,700	69.6	45.3	68.8	1,867	684	1,217
Mid-spring	75,360	41,560	38,950	60.9	43.9	56.2	4,565	1,825	2,190
Late spring	51,040	34,200	33,580	76.2	72.0	66.6	3,905	2,464	2,235
Total	160,270	92,260	92,080	67.6	55.0	62.6	10,829	5,071	5,762

1/ Production reported in crates of 24 quarts.

Table 5.- Apricots, plums, and prunes: Condition on June 1, and production, average 1934-43, annual 1944, and indicated 1945

Crop and State	Condition June 1			Production 1/		
	Average 1934-43	1944	1945	Average 1934-43	1944	Indicated 1945
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Tons	Tons	Tons
Apricots:						
California	--	--	--	197,700	324,000	184,000
Washington	--	--	--	13,620	25,000	24,500
Utah	--	--	--	4,095	5,900	9,500
Total	--	--	--	215,415	354,900	218,000
Plums:						
Michigan	62	72	22	---	---	---
California	--	--	--	66,200	92,000	73,000
Prunes:				Dry basis 2/		
California (for drying)	--	--	--	205,000	159,000	212,000
Idaho	64	69	82	---	---	---
Washington, all	62	62	71	---	---	---
Eastern Washington	72	78	83	---	---	---
Western Washington	54	46	60	---	---	---
Oregon, all	54	39	66	---	---	---
Eastern Oregon	70	54	89	---	---	---
Western Oregon	52	36	62	---	---	---

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. In 1944, estimates of such quantities were as follows (tons): Plums, Calif., 2,000.
2/ In Calif., the drying ratio is approximately 2-1/2 pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound dried.

Table 6.- Miscellaneous fruits and nuts: Condition on June 1, average 1934-43, annual 1944 and 1945

Crop and State	Condition June 1			Crop and State	Condition June 1		
	Average 1934-43	1944	1945		Average 1934-43	1944	1945
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.		Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Grapes:				Other crops (Contd.):			
California, all	82	83	87	California: "			
Wine varieties	84	84	85	Almonds	54	62	66
Raisin varieties	81	82	88	Walnuts 1/	75	78	70
Table varieties	81	83	88	Washington:			
Other crops:				Filberts	--	72	44
California:				Oregon:			
Figs	81	85	81	Filberts	--	83	87
Olives	73	83	80	Florida:			
				Avocados	58	61	64

1/ 1945 walnut production in California indicated to be 55,000 tons as of June 1, compared with 62,000 tons produced in 1944 and 58,500 tons in 1943.

Table 7.- Pears: Production in three Pacific Coast States, average 1934-43, annual 1944, and indicated 1945 1/

State and variety	Average 1934-43	1944	Indicated 1945
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Washington:			
Bartlett	4,420	6,885	6,686
Others	1,841	1,780	1,760
Total	6,260	8,665	8,446
Oregon:			
Bartlett	1,553	1,794	2,064
Others	2,167	2,560	2,528
Total	3,720	4,354	4,592
California:			
Bartlett	8,722	9,167	10,460
Others	1,229	1,250	1,466
Total	9,951	10,417	11,926
Three States:			
Bartlett	14,695	17,846	19,210
Others	5,237	5,590	5,754
Total	19,931	23,436	24,964

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. In 1944, estimates of such quantities were as follows (1,000 bushels): Washington Bartlett, 287; California Bartlett, 125.

Table 8.- Pears: Total production by States, average 1934-43, annual 1944, and indicated 1945 1/

State	Average 1934-43	1944	Indicated 1945	State	Average 1934-43	1944	Indicated 1945
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels		1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Maine	7	10	4	North Carolina	317	354	270
New Hampshire	9	10	4	South Carolina	128	160	189
Vermont	3	3	1	Georgia	347	500	515
Massachusetts	55	48	14	Florida	136	176	146
Rhode Island	7	7	2	Kentucky	223	135	237
Connecticut	64	77	38	Tennessee	286	188	512
New York	1,053	1,157	336	Alabama	291	312	432
New Jersey	58	52	45	Mississippi	360	354	395
Pennsylvania	513	464	204	Arkansas	172	228	221
Ohio	500	373	167	Louisiana	163	245	204
Indiana	267	157	115	Oklahoma	143	96	160
Illinois	517	335	329	Texas	403	502	509
Michigan	1,114	1,193	356	Idaho	59	69	70
Iowa	104	55	56	Colorado	195	157	238
Missouri	354	175	300	New Mexico	47	50	54
Nebraska	26	10	13	Arizona	10	10	7
Kansas	131	63	102	Utah	127	170	180
Delaware	6	7	5	Nevada	4	6	4
Maryland	61	52	24	39 States	8,685	8,520	6,555
Virginia	349	428	67	3 Pacific Coast States	19,931	23,436	24,964
West Virginia	76	132	30	U.S. total	28,616	31,956	31,519

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. In 1944, estimates of such quantities were as follows (1,000 bushels): New York, 23; Pennsylvania, 10; Ohio, 10.

Table 9.- Citrus fruits: Production, average 1933-42, annual 1942 and 1943, and indicated 1944; condition on June 1, average 1934-43, annual 1944 and 1945

Crop and State	Production 1/				Condition June 1 (new crop) 1/		
	Average 1933-42	1942	1943	Indicated 1944	Average 1934-43	1944	1945
	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	Percent	Percent	Percent
Oranges:							
California, all	41,514	44,329	51,966	58,500	82	81	82
Navels & misc. 2/	16,661	14,241	21,071	21,500	81	76	84
Valencias	24,854	30,088	30,895	37,000	82	84	80
Florida, all	23,890	37,200	46,200	42,900	69	75	52
Early & Midseason	13,815	19,100	25,800	21,700	3/69	74	52
Valencias	10,075	18,100	20,400	21,200	3/68	76	54
Texas, all 2/	1,852	2,550	3,550	4,000	66	81	80
Arizona, all 2/	408	730	1,100	1,150	76	81	76
Louisiana, all 2/	273	340	240	360	3/74	79	71
5 States 4/	67,937	85,149	103,056	106,910	76	79	70
Tangerines:							
Florida	2,620	4,200	3,600	3,900	61	72	48
All Oranges and Tangerines:							
5 States 4/	70,557	89,349	106,656	110,810	--	--	--
Grapefruit:							
Florida, all	18,060	27,300	31,000	22,300	62	69	51
Seedless	6,295	10,300	14,000	8,400	3/67	70	56
Other	11,765	17,000	17,000	13,900	3/60	69	47
Texas, all	10,392	17,510	17,710	22,400	58	77	78
Arizona, all	2,222	2,600	4,080	3,800	76	75	77
California, all	2,184	3,071	3,189	3,291	78	79	83
Desert Valleys	973	1,254	1,198	1,316	--	86	81
Other	1,211	1,817	1,991	1,975	--	75	85
4 States 4/	32,858	50,481	55,979	51,791	63	73	65
Lemons:							
California 4/	10,970	14,940	11,038	12,800	78	79	81
Limes:							
Florida 4/	93	190	250	320	67	78	64

1/ Relates to crop from bloom of year shown; except for Florida limes, the bloom and harvest of which are mainly during the following year. In California, the picking season usually extends from about October 1 to December 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about October 1, except for Florida limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity, unharvested, and/or eliminated on account of market conditions.

2/ Includes small quantites of tangerines.

3/ Short-time average.

4/ Net content of box varies. In California and Arizona the approximate average for oranges is 77 lb. and grapefruit 65 lb. in the Desert Valleys; 68 lb. for California grapefruit in other areas; in Florida and other States, oranges, including tangerines, 90 lb. and grapefruit 80 lb.; California lemons, 79 lb.; Florida limes, 80 lb.

Table 10.- Citrus fruits: Total production in equivalent tons, average 1933-42, annual 1943-44, and 1944-45

Item	Average 1933-42 (1932-41 bloom)	1943-44 (1943 bloom)	1944-45 (1944 bloom)	1944-45 as a percentage of: Average 1933-42	1944-45 as a percentage of: 1943-44
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Percent	Percent
Oranges and tangerines	2,902,572	4,454,591	4,598,725	158	103
Grapefruit	1,283,092	2,187,629	2,021,420	158	92
Lemons	433,315	436,001	505,600	117	116
Limes	3,720	1/10,000	1/12,800	344	128
Total	4,622,699	7,088,221	7,138,545	154	101

1/ Bloom of year following that shown.

Table 11.- Oranges and lemons: Weighted average auction price per box, at New York and Chicago, January-June 1944 and 1945

Market and month	Oranges: California Valencias		Oranges: California Navels		Oranges: Florida		Lemons: California	
	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
New York								
Month -								
Jan.	---	---	3.86	4.39	3.41	4.58	6.18	5.16
Feb.	---	---	4.57	5.17	3.43	4.63	5.45	4.82
Mar.	---	5.15	5.32	5.06	4.18	4.53	4.85	5.20
Apr.	---	---	5.25	5.31	4.13	4.80	4.78	6.45
May	5.49	5.82	5.61	5.67	4.25	4.98	6.90	5.88
Week -								
June 1	5.24	5.82	4.11	5.85	3.61	5.00	7.07	5.27
8	5.37	5.85	---	---	4.78	4.99	7.11	5.90
15	5.56	5.86	4.25	---	4.89	4.90	7.10	6.10
Chicago								
Month -								
Jan.	---	---	3.87	4.19	3.13	4.02	6.12	4.96
Feb.	---	---	4.67	4.99	3.28	4.29	5.72	4.85
Mar.	---	---	5.25	4.91	3.63	4.52	4.76	5.33
Apr.	---	---	5.17	5.21	3.94	4.85	4.78	6.27
May	5.65	5.58	5.16	5.60	4.38	4.97	6.76	6.05
Week -								
June 1	5.35	5.80	3.44	5.75	4.48	---	7.08	5.51
8	5.46	5.81	---	4.45	4.78	---	7.08	4.93
15	5.63	5.81	---	---	4.88	---	7.08	5.37

Compiled from weekly reports of the California Fruit Growers Exchange, New York, and the Fruit and Vegetable Reporter, Chicago.

Table 12.- Grapefruit: Weighted average auction price per box, New York and Chicago, January-June, 1944 and 1945.

Market and month	Florida						California		Texas	
	Seedless		Other		Total		Total		Total	
	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
New York										
Month-										
Jan.	3.40	4.31	2.71	3.60	3.25	4.17	---	---	3.48	3.30
Feb.	3.48	4.49	2.86	4.14	3.40	4.42	---	---	3.68	3.34
Mar.	3.80	4.26	3.35	3.66	3.77	4.18	---	---	4.42	3.09
Apr.	3.87	4.78	3.24	4.78	3.82	4.78	---	---	2.77	3.35
May	4.01	4.70	3.87	4.64	4.01	4.72	3.72	4.89	3.18	---
Week ended:										
June 1 ..	3.64	4.59	1.93	4.40	3.61	4.58	3.39	4.89	---	---
June 8 ..	4.19	4.53	---	---	4.19	4.53	3.93	4.88	---	---
June 15 .	3.86	---	3.01	4.40	3.85	4.40	4.21	4.88	---	---
Chicago										
Month										
Jan.	---	---	---	---	2.39	4.40	---	---	3.00	3.22
Feb.	---	---	---	---	2.79	4.38	---	---	2.88	3.39
Mar.	---	---	---	---	2.99	4.15	---	---	3.09	3.05
Apr.	---	---	---	---	3.42	---	---	---	3.33	3.54
May	---	---	---	---	3.23	4.76	---	---	2.85	4.03
Week ended:										
June 1 ..	---	---	---	---	3.91	---	---	---	---	3.96
June 8 ..	---	---	---	---	3.88	---	4.48	4.85	---	3.82
June 15 .	---	---	---	---	3.37	---	3.68	---	---	---

Compiled from weekly reports of the California Fruit Growers Exchange, New York, and the Chicago Fruit and Vegetable Reporter.

Table 13.- Apples, Western: Weighted average New York auction price per box, specified varieties, all grades, January-May, 1944 and 1945

Month	Delicious		Winesap		Yellow Newtown		All leading varieties	
	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Jan.	3.17	3.84	3.28	3.70	3.28	2.25	3.19	3.76
Feb.	3.33	3.96	3.36	4.04	3.42	3.53	3.35	3.90
Mar.	3.39	3.90	3.42	3.62	3.47	3.31	3.43	3.68
Apr.	3.46	3.84	3.58	4.05	3.51	3.75	3.52	3.87
May	---	2.38	3.60	3.89	3.54	3.85	3.59	3.82

Compiled from New York Daily Fruit Reporter, deciduous section.

Table 14.- Oranges: Total weekly shipments from producing areas, by varieties, January-June, 1944 and 1945 1/

Week ended	1944					1945				
	Calif.-Ariz. Valencias	Calif.-Ariz. Navels and miscellaneous	Fla.	Tex.	Total 2/	Calif.-Ariz. Valencias	Calif.-Ariz. Navels and miscellaneous	Fla.	Tex.	Total 3/
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
Jan. 20	---	872	1,807	221	2,901	---	918	1,892	206	3,017
27	---	655	2,025	216	2,897	---	871	1,149	244	2,264
Feb. 3	---	1,046	1,925	199	3,170	---	1,233	2,011	209	3,456
10	---	1,172	1,837	187	3,197	---	1,081	2,087	331	3,499
17	1	1,163	1,893	203	3,260	---	1,177	2,192	260	3,629
24	5	716	2,207	212	3,140	---	1,256	1,872	257	3,385
Mar. 3	16	689	2,140	233	3,078	---	1,081	1,974	259	3,314
10	31	1,255	1,954	193	3,433	---	1,201	1,871	297	3,369
17	41	1,185	2,190	218	3,634	4	1,171	1,909	248	3,332
24	33	1,332	2,005	207	3,577	13	872	2,108	246	3,239
31	25	1,351	2,375	132	3,883	41	1,412	1,992	244	3,689
Apr. 7	32	1,270	2,456	158	3,916	53	1,385	1,695	207	3,340
14	90	896	2,343	130	3,459	32	1,200	1,662	224	3,118
21	210	1,214	2,011	90	3,525	180	1,388	1,520	144	3,232
28	451	987	1,747	63	3,248	401	1,489	1,393	97	3,380
May 5	751	580	2,052	49	3,432	548	1,106	1,247	76	2,977
12	1,232	323	2,121	49	3,725	974	870	903	65	2,812
19	1,759	142	1,965	33	3,899	1,394	337	688	53	2,522
26	1,752	23	1,662	5	3,442	1,835	---	358	36	2,229
June 2	1,758	---	1,518	---	3,276	1,854	---	248	3	2,105
9	1,662	---	1,228	---	2,890	1,953	---	157	3	2,113
16	1,728	---	1,194	---	2,922	2,203	---	51	---	2,254

Compiled from records of Office of Marketing Services.

1/ Rail, boat, and truck. Total truck shipments from Texas; interstate truck shipments from California-Arizona; interstate and intrastate truck shipments (excluding trucked to canners and to boats) from Florida. All data subject to revision. Figures include oranges which were in mixed-citrus shipments.

2/ Including 3 cars shipped from Alabama, Louisiana, or Mississippi between January 20 and February 10.

3/ Including 4 cars shipped from Alabama, Louisiana, or Mississippi between January 20 and February 3.

Table 15.- Grapefruit and lemons: Total weekly shipments from producing areas, January-June, 1944 and 1945 1/

Week ended	Grapefruit								Lemons	
	1944				1945				1944	1945
	Fla.	Tex.	Calif.-Ariz.	Total	Fla.	Tex.	Calif.-Ariz.	Total	Calif.	Calif.
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
Jan. 6	558	812	62	1,432	351	750	51	1,152	217	310
13	632	816	82	1,530	338	592	60	990	274	362
20	446	817	67	1,330	407	910	99	1,416	379	362
27	417	760	76	1,253	291	969	47	1,307	472	94
Feb. 3	448	739	48	1,235	438	781	91	1,310	220	219
10	517	708	60	1,285	464	936	108	1,508	242	208
17	569	846	62	1,477	596	815	78	1,489	304	250
24	588	817	51	1,456	505	963	84	1,552	276	252
Mar. 3	591	703	58	1,352	520	1,227	73	1,820	257	264
10	581	510	67	1,158	401	1,227	74	1,702	235	255
17	658	619	74	1,351	325	776	91	1,192	276	283
24	707	605	100	1,412	390	778	99	1,267	318	300
31	757	543	123	1,423	408	799	87	1,294	356	342
April 7	662	348	113	1,123	387	778	79	1,244	248	346
14	677	344	106	1,127	427	842	153	1,422	309	425
21	728	311	130	1,169	365	694	184	1,243	338	463
28	769	262	141	1,172	344	519	219	1,082	352	495
May 5	886	216	191	1,293	253	575	300	1,128	386	504
12	770	141	184	1,095	200	454	345	999	449	494
19	625	59	211	895	145	305	378	828	508	492
26	551	7	251	809	95	276	475	823	566	511
June 2	517	---	159	676	27	98	496	621	596	556
9	383	---	251	634	13	23	518	554	604	570
16	304	---	305	609	6	---	447	453	667	613

Compiled from records of the Office of Marketing Services.

1/ Rail, boat, and truck. Total truck shipments from Texas; interstate truck shipments from California-Arizona; interstate and intrastate truck shipments (excluding trucked to canners and to boats) from Florida. All data subject to revision. Figures include grapefruit and lemons which were in mixed-citrus shipments.

Table 16.- Apples: Condition of the crop on June 1 in States having commercial production, average 1934-43, annual 1944 and 1945

Area	Condition June 1			Area	Condition June 1		
	Average 1934-43	1944	1945		Average 1934-43	1944	1945
	Percent	Percent	Percent		Percent	Percent	Percent
North Atlantic	68	72	27	South Central	50	44	40
South Atlantic	54	73	19	All Central States	60	61	35
All Eastern States	62	72	24	Western States	71	78	76
North Central	60	62	34	Total 35 States	65	72	43

Table 17.- Fruits and nuts: Cold-storage holdings, June 1, 1945, with comparisons

Commodity	Unit	June 1, 5-yr. av. 1940-44	June 1, 1944	May 1, 1945	June 1, 1945
		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
Fresh fruits					
Apples	Barrel	2	-	21	7
Apples	Western box	768	423	1,992	545
Apples	Eastern box	373	252	1,758	529
Apples	Bushel basket	341	241	1,714	572
Total apples	Bushel	1,488	916	5,527	1,667
Pears, Bartletts	Packed box	1	2	3	1
Pears, Bartletts	Loose box	-	-	1	-
Pears, all other varieties	Box	7	17	22	10
Pears	Bushel basket	-	-	6	4
Total pears	Bushel	8	19	32	15
Other Fresh Fruits	Pound	-	-	15,800	12,459
Frozen fruits					
Apples	Pound	-	-	44,765	40,540
Blackberries	"	2,535	2,648	4,356	3,817
Cherries	"	10,096	6,189	13,569	10,369
Young, logan, and similar berries	"	1,520	1,612	3,904	3,098
Raspberries	"	6,861	6,415	6,140	4,786
Strawberries	"	29,126	19,373	12,681	22,023
Grapes	"	-	-	8,671	6,975
Plums and prunes	"	-	-	6,394	5,185
Peaches	"	-	-	15,468	11,866
Fruit juices and purees	"	-	-	12,171	13,041
All other fruits	"	48,611	80,693	40,752	38,965
Total	"	98,749	116,930	168,871	160,665
Dried fruits					
Total	"	-	-	74,961	88,679
Nuts					
Nuts in shell	"	-	-	35,026	26,305
Nutmeats	"	-	-	61,387	70,539

Compiled from reports of the Office of Marketing Services.